

# SUB

larly the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm: this is the cube taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**SUBORDINACY.** *n. f.* [from *subordinatus*.] Subordinacy is the *SUBORDINANCY.* } proper and analogical word.

1. The state of being subject.

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordinacy* to reason. *Spektor.*

2. Series of subordination.

The *subordinacy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an unsteadiness in the pursuit of the public interests. *Temple.*

**SUBORDINATE.** *adj.* [from *subordinatus*, Latin.]

1. Inferior in order; in nature; in dignity or power.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved to the understanding; not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, and yet retains a majesty. *South's Sermons.*

Whether dark prefaces of the night proceed from any latent power of the soul, during her abstraction, or from any operation of *subordinate* spirits, has been a dispute. *Addison.*

2. Descending in a regular series.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet assisted with *subordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon.*

His next *subordinate*

Awaken, thus to him in secret spake. *Milton.*

These carry such plain characters of disagreement or affinity, that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

**TO SUBORDINATE.** *v. a.* [from *subordinatus*, Latin.] To range under another. Not in use, but proper and elegant.

If I have *subordinated* picture and sculpture to architecture as their mistress, so there are other inferior arts subordinate to them. *Watson.*

**SUBORDINATELY.** *adv.* [from *subordinate*.] In a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of ill, to which all others *subordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *Dancy of Piety.*

**SUBORDINATION.** *n. f.* [from *subordinatus*, Fr. from *subordinate*.]

1. The state of being inferior to another.

Nor can a council national decide, *Dryden.*

But with *subordination* to her guide.

2. A series regularly descending.

If we would suppose a ministry, where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state and law diligent in chusing persons, who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of irreligion would be soon destroyed. *Swift.*

**TO SUBORN.** *v. a.* [from *subornare*, Fr. from *subornare*, Latin.] To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion.

His judges were the self-same men by whom his accusers were *suborned*. *Hooker.*

Fond wretch, thou know'st not what thou speak'st, Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour In hateful practice. *Shakespeare.*

Reason may meet Some specious object, by the foe *suborn'd*; And fall into deception. *Milton.*

His artful bosom heaves dissembl'd sighs; And tears *suborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes; *Prior.*

2. To procure by indirect means.

Behold Those who by ling'ring sickness lose their breath, And those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

**SUBORNATION.** *n. f.* [from *subornatus*, Fr. from *subornare*.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was, through false *subornation* of the Queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredagh most unjustly. *Spenser's Ireland.*

You set the crown Upon the head of this forgetful man, And for his sake wear the detested blot Of murderous *subornation*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The fear of punishment in this life will preserve men from few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest steps to favour; such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and *subornation*. *Swift.*

**SUBORNER.** *n. f.* [from *subornare*, Fr. from *subornare*.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

**SUBORNAGE.** *n. f.* [from *subornare*, Latin.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

**SUBQUADRUPLE.** *adj.* [from *subquadruplus*.] Containing one part of four.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath in itself, and causes the power to be in a subduplicate proportion unto it, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

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**SUBQUINTUPLE.** *adj.* [from *subquintuplus*.] Containing one part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

**SUBRECTOR.** *n. f.* [from *subrector*.] The rector's vicegerent.

He was chosen *subrektor* of the college. *Watson.*

**SUBREPTION.** *n. f.* [from *subreptio*, Fr. *subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprize or unfair representation. *Dist.*

**SUBREPTIOUS.** *adj.* [from *subreptio*, French; *subreptus*, Latin.] Fraudulently obtained from a superior, by concealing some truth, which, if known, would have prevented the grant. *Bailey.*

**TO SUBSCRIBE.** *v. a.* [from *subscribere*, Fr. *subscribo*, Latin.]

1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by *subscribing* a covenant, which they pretend- ed to be no other than had been *subscribed* in the reign of King James, and that his Majesty himself had *subscribed* it; by which imposition people of all degrees engaged themselves in it. *Clarendon.*

The reader sees the names of those persons by whom this letter is *subscribed*. *Addison.*

2. To attest by writing the name.

Their particular testimony ought to be better credited, than some other *subscribed* with an hundred hands. *White.*

3. To contract; to limit. Not used.

The king gone to night! *subscrib'd* his pow'r! *Shakespeare.*

Confin'd to exhibition! all is gone.

**TO SUBSCRIBE.** *v. n.*

1. To give consent.

Onus, with whose hand the Nicene creed was set down, and framed for the whole Christian world to *subscribe* unto, so far yielded in the end, as even with the same hand to ratify the Arians confession. *Hooker.*

Advise thee what is to be done, And we will all *subscribe* to thy advice. *Shakespeare.*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time, Thou should'st have said, go porter, turn the key, All cruels else *subscrib'd*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

So spake much humbled Eve; but fate *Subscrib'd* not: nature first gave signs, impress'd On bird, beast, air. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

**SUBSCRIBER.** *n. f.* [from *subscriptio*, Lat.]

1. One who subscribes.

2. One who contributes to any undertaking.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper jun- cture, every one of the party who can spare a shilling shall be a *subscriber*. *Swift.*

**SUBSCRIPTION.** *n. f.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing underwritten.

The man asked, are ye Christians? We answered we were; fearing the less because of the cross we had seen in the *sub- scription*. *Bacon.*

2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking.

The work he ply'd; Stocks and *subscriptions* pour on ev'ry side. *Pope.*

South-sea *subscriptions* take who please, Leave me but liberty. *Pope.*

4. Submission; obedience. Not in use.

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness; I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children, You owe me no *subscription*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**SUBSECTION.** *n. f.* [from *subsectio*, Latin.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section. *Dist.*

**SUBSEQUENCE.** *n. f.* [from *subsequor*, Latin.] The state of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past. *Grew.*

**SUBSECUIVE.** *adj.* [from *subsequor*.] Following in train.

**SUBSEPTUPLE.** *adj.* [from *subseptuplus*, Latin.] Containing one of seven parts.

If unto this lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subseptuple* proportion; if a third, a *subseptuple*. *Wilkins.*

**SUBSEQUENT.** *adj.* [from *subsequent*, Fr. *subsequent*, Latin.] This word is improperly pronounced long in the second syllable by *Shakespeare*. } Following in train; not preceding.

In such indexes, although small pricks To their *subsequent* volumes, there is seen The baby figure of the giant masts Of things to come, at large. *Shakespeare, Treil. and Crispida.*

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent va- nish. *Bacon.*

Why does each consenting sign With prudent harmony combine In turns to move, and *subsequent* appear To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*

This

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This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion. *Swift.*

**SUBSEQUENTLY.** *adv.* [from *subsequent*.] Not so as to go be- fore; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by postliminious after-applica- tions of them to their purposes. *South's Sermons.*

**TO SUBSERVE.** *v. a.* [from *subservio*, Latin.] To serve in sub- ordination; to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule, But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating na- ture, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learn- ed all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sen- sations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walsh.*

**SUBSERVIENT.** *n. f.* [from *subservio*.] Instrumental fitness *SUBSERVIENT.* } or use.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning, carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subservient* to the designs of a good angel. *Dryden.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subservient* to infinite functions, any other- wise than as the effect of contrivance. *Bentley.*

There is an immediate and agill *subservient* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Hale's Originat. of Mankind.*

There is a regular subordination and *subservient* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

**SUBSERVIENT.** *adj.* [from *subservio*, Latin.] Subordinate; in- strumentally useful.

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things are referred; but under this God they wor- shipped many inferior and *subservient* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them ferocious to man. *Roy.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually made in the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* here- in. *Grew.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs, members or parts, and they are his creatures subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will. *Newton's Opticks.*

Most critics, fond of some *subservient* art, Still make the whole depend upon a part; They talk of principles, but notions prize, And all to one lov'd folly sacrifice. *Pope.*

**SUBSEXUPLE.** *adj.* [from *subsexuplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of six.

One of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduplicate proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsexuple*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

**TO SUBSIDUE.** *v. n.* [from *subsiduo*, Latin.] To sink; to tend down- wards.

He shook the sacred honours of his head With terror trembled heav'n's *subsiding* hill, And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill. *Dryden.*

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air, Weighs the mens wits against the lady's hair; The doubtful beam long nods from side to side: At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*. *Pope.*

**SUBSIDENCE.** *n. f.* [from *subside*.] The act of sinking; ten- sion. *SUBSIDENCE.* } dency downward.

This gradual *subsidence* of the abyss would take up a con- siderable time. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specific gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air-bladders, whose sur- faces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sud- den *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated. *Arbutnot.*

**SUBSIDARY.** *adj.* [from *subsidiarius*, Fr. *subsidiarius*, Lat. from *sub- sidio*.] Assistant; brought in aid.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**SUBSIDY.** *n. f.* [from *subsidiu*, Fr. *subsidiu*, Latin.] Aid; common- ly cash as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy*. *Bacon.*

'Tis all the *subsidy* the present age can raise. *Dryden.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of com- mons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel. *Addison.*

**TO SUBSIGN.** *v. a.* [from *subsigno*, Latin.] To sign under.

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Neither have they seen any deed before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without surnames. *Camd.*

**TO SUBSIST.** *v. n.* [from *subsistere*, Fr. *subsiste*, Latin.]

1. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton.*

The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral im- possibility that the republic could *subsist* any longer. *Swift.*

2. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long win- ter which succeeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessities, as we our- selves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other mens charity. *Atterbury.*

3. To inhere; to have existence.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficient- ly distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South's Sermons.*

**SUBSISTENCE.** *n. f.* [from *subsistence*, Fr. from *subsiste*.]

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God be- gan both at one instant, his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act; so that in Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one, and that from everlasting. *Hooker.*

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced. *Glanville.*

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Competence; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propole to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*

**SUBSISTENT.** *adj.* [from *subsistence*, Latin.] Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with dif- ficulty affirm the separate existence of their own. *Brown.*

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

**SUBSTANCE.** *n. f.* [from *substantia*, Fr. *substantia*, Latin.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone, Springs not from sense, nor humours well agreeing, Her nature is peculiar, and her own; She is a *substance*, and a perfect being. *Davies.*

The strength of gods, And this empyreal *substance* cannot fail. *Milton.*

2. That which supports accidents.

What creatures there inhabit, of what mold, And *substance*. *Milton.*

Every being is considered as *subsisting* in and by itself, and then it is called a *substance*; or it subsists in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form. *Digby.*

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burn.*

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages. *Addison.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Shadows to night Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard, Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers Arm'd in proof and led by shallow Richard. *Shakespeare.*

He the future evil shall no less In apprehension than in *substance* feel. *Milton.*

Heroick virtue did his actions guide, And he the *substance*, not th' appearance chose: To rescue one such friend he took more pride, Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. *Dryden.*

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opaque and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities; as water between the tinging corpuscles wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part spaces void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Newton.*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

6. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that fat belly of his, but I will have some of it out again. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

**SUBSTANTIAL.** *adj.* [from *substantialis*, Fr. from *substantia*.]

1. Real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *sub- stantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. True;